

ACCESSION NR: AP4012980

8/0020/64/154/004/0967/0969

AUTHORS: Peshkov, M.A.; Rodionova, G.B.

TITLE: Karyological characteristics of chlorella vulgaris
propagation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 967-969

TOPIC TAGS: algae propagation, unicellular algae, chlorella
vulgaris, karyokinesis, fixator, stain

ABSTRACT: Cytochemical observation of cell division, useful in connection with the massive cultivation of certain unicellular algae, was contingent upon the development of an appropriate staining and fixation method which has been developed since 1961. The fixator consists of 5% mercuric chloride solution containing 3% potassium dichromate and 5% formalin. Following fixation and removal of the fixator with alcohol, the mass was subjected to hydrolysis with 1 N HCl at 60C for 10 minutes, then stained with the Romanov-Gimza stain for 1 hour. Procedure and equipment are described, and the karyokinesis reported. Only the nucleus was

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stained and the nucleolus was apparently hydrolyzed. Autospors size increased 2-3 fold during the prophase, the 14 or 15 chromosomes of various shapes and sizes differentiated during the metaphase, spindle residues could be detected only in the telophase. Greatest propagation occurred in 22-23 hour-old cultures. Serial nuclear division apparently took place with and without plasmotomy. "The species was determined by E.N. Baulina to whom we express our thanks."

ASSOCIATION: Institut morphologii zhivotnykh im. A.M. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH, BC NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KROMENKO, N.A., POLIKARPOV, G.I.

Study of Salmonella adsorbed sera from the point of view of international standards. Znur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.10;120-124. C '63. (MIRA 17:6)

I. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vakcain i sывороток имени Мечникова.

LEVIN, E.S.; RODIONOVA, G.N.

Tautomerism of lactams in vapors studied by means of infrared
spectroscopy. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no. 3: 584-587 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Submitted March 2, 1965.

RODIONOV, A.N.; TAI ALAYEVA, T.V.; SHIGORIN, D.N.; RODIONOVA, G.N.;
KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Infrared spectra of isotope-substituted ethyllithium molecules.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.4:604-610 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.

Rodionova, G. S.

Substrate nitrification by growth of *Azotobacter beijerinckii*. I. L. Rabotnova and G. S. Rodionova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Mikrobiologiya* 22, 415-22 (1953).—Growth of *A. beijerinckii* (cultured from rye roots) is rapid in well-aerated N-free liquid media, but poor in thin layers of immobile liquid. At the optimum pH (6.30) growth reaches 200-400 million cells/ml. in N-free media with sucrose, manitol, and Ca lactate; filtrates from these cultures are N-free. With acetates, butyrates, or lactates at pH 9, growth does not exceed 100 million cells/ml. and the filtrate contains N but not NH₃. This supports the theory of two fixation mechanisms, neither producing NH₃.

Julian F. Smith

Rodionova, G. S.

CH ✓ Greater utilization of xylose and arabinose in fermentation processes. A. P. Kryuchkova, and G. S. Rodionova, *Gidrofiz. i Lesokhim. Prom.*, 8, No. 4, 11-13 (1955). To enhance the fermentation of xylose and arabinose sugars plant expts. have been carried out with various strains of *Candida*, *Zygoferospora*, *Torulopsis*, and *Trichosporon*. Many strains have shown high activity and have given good yields. It was noticed that yeast building micellar structure during the fermentation (some strains of *Zygoferospora* and *Candida*) gave poorer yields. Sporogenous *Candida* gave the lowest results. Fermentation activity was greatly intensified by adding certain strains of *Zygoferospora* and *Candida* to the same batch. T. Juy. (1)

RODIONOVA, G.S.; KOROTCHENKO, F.Ye.

Continuous production of pure cultures for yeast propagation.
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.5:9-11 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolyznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Yeast)

ZAYTSEV, I.A., inzh.; RODIONOVA, E.S., inzh.

Design and construction of seagoing vessels. Sudostroenie 23
no.8:1-7 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Shipbuilding)

BARANSKIY , N.N., red.; NIKITIN, N.P., prof., red.; SAUSHKIN, Yu.G., prof.,
red.; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Russian economic geographers of the 18th to 20th centuries]
Otechestvennye ekonomiko-geografiy XVIII-XX vv. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 327 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Baranskiy)
(Geographers, Russian)

KONDRADEV, F. A.
KONDRAT'YEV, B.A.; DOBRZHITSKIY, B.S.; RODIONOV, F.A., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Lessons in geography for the fifth grade; based on experience]
Uroki geografii v piatom klasse; iz opyta raboty. Moskva, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo N-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 230 p.
(Geography--Study and teaching) (MIRA 11:7)

K-177, f. 7

ZASLAVSKIY, Iosif Ivanovich; RODIONOVA, F.A., red.; ZAYTSEVA, K.F., red.
kart; TSVETKOVA, S.V., tekhn.red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Maps in geography lessons: a teacher's experience in Moscow
School No.315] Karta na urokakh goeografii; iz opyta raboty uchitelia
shkoly no. 315 g. Moskvy. Izd. 2-oe perer. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-
pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 130 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Map drawing)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, G.P.; RODIONOVA, F.I., red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Geography of the U.S.S.R.; an annotated bibliography for teachers]
Geografiia SSSR; annotirovannyi ukazatel' literatury i pomoshch' uchitelju. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 167 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Bibliography--Geography)

BOGOYAVLENSKIY, G.P.; RODIONOVA, F.I., red.; SHCHEPTEVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Geography of the U.S.S.R.; an annotated bibliography for teachers]
Geografiia SSSR; annotirovannyi ukazatel' literatury v pomoshch'
uchitelju. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv.
RSFSR, 1957. 167 p.
(MIRA 11:4)

(Bibliography--Geography)

JL
RODIONOVA, G. L., Cand Med Sci -- "Methods of study and preparation of Salmonella cultures for the production of adsorbed agglutinating serums." Mos, 1960
(1st Mos Order of Lenin Med Inst im I. M. Sechenov). (KL, 1-61, 210)

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RODIONOVA, G.N.

Latitudinal distribution of prominences. TSir.Astron.obser.
L'viv.Un. no.29:28-30 '55. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sun--Prominences)

RODIONOVA, G.S.

Controlling biological growths on heat exchange and water purification apparatus. Gidreliz. i lesokhim.prom. '9 no.6:28 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Nauchnyy setrudnik Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtevyy promyshlennosti.
(Heat exchangers) (Water--Purification) (Bacteria)

RODIONOVA, G.S.; VOROB'YEVA, G.I.; KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; STEPANENKO, V.G.

Yeast adaptation to furfurole. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. 18 no.2:3-5
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biosinteza
belkovykh veshchestv.

KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; KOROTCHENKO, N.I.; RODIONOVA, G.S.

Vitamin-forming properties of various strains of fodder yeasts.
Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:7-10 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Yeast) (Vitamins)

RODIONOVA, G.

Promyshlennyye
42604. Stochnyye Vody Zavodov Gorkogo Gigiyena i Sanitariya, 1948, No. 12, S. 47-49

RODIONOVA, G.

FDD

USSR/Medicine - Sewage Disposal and Purification Dec 48

Medicine - Industrial Hygiene

"Industrial Waste Waters of Gor'kiy Factories." Ye. Kozhevnikova, G. Rodionova, Ye. Voronina, 2 pp

"GIG 1 San" NO 12

On 31 May 47 Council of Ministers promulgated a decree on elimination of sources of contamination to Soviet waterways. Gor'kiy State Sanitation Inspection conducted a survey to determine means and ways to prevent industrial waste waters from contaminating the Oka and Volga rivers. Conducted

FOD

57/49T88

USSR/Medicine - Sewage Disposal and Purification (Contd) Dec 48

testa near the Auto Factory imeni Molotov, located on the Kama river canal. Give results of survey.

57/49T88

L 24889-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/WB/MLK

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23

AUTHOR: Minkevich, A. N.; Tylkina, M. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Rastorguyev, L. N.; Rodionova, G. P. B+1

TITLE: Thermochemical treatment of rhenium

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 221-225

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, rhenium diffusion coating, rhenium coating, rhenium chromizing, rhenium boronizing, rhenium aluminizing, rhenium siliconizing, diffusion coating property, rhenium oxidation

ABSTRACT: Certain properties and structures of diffusion layers formed by impregnation of rhenium with chromium, boron, aluminum, and silicon have been investigated. Aluminizing, chromizing, and siliconizing of rhenium were done by pack cementation at 1000, 1100, and 1200C in a mixture of 40 parts chamotte powder, 60 parts of the respective metal powder, and 3 parts ammonia chloride. Boronizing was done at 1000 and 1200C in a fused-salt bath consisting of 70% sodium tetraborate and 30% boron-carbide powder, or by pack cementation at 1400C in boron-carbide powder in a vacuum

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furnace, Diffusion layers with clearly visible boundary lines were formed in all media tested. Boronized case was 0.06—0.14 mm thick and consisted of two layers, Re_7B_3 compound inside and ReB_3 compound outside. The highest hardness, $H_V = 1200 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, was obtained by pack cementation at 1400°C. Siliconized case contained ReSi_2 and ReSi silicides. Its hardness was $927 = 1400 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. Chromizing yielded an α -phase case of rhenium solid solution in chromium. A diffusion layer containing Al_2Re_3 and Al_2Re compounds was formed by aluminizing. Oxidation-resistance tests carried out at 800°C for 10 hr showed that chromized rhenium has the highest resistance (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

[ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

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SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3181

Card 2/3

RODIONOVA, G. V.

RODIONOVA, G. V. -- "Comparative Features of Materials of Shoe Tops on the Basis of Hygienic Quality." Sub 21 Nov 52, Moscow Inst of National Economy imeni G. V. Plekhanov (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KOZIN, N.I.; RODIONOVA, I.F.

Investigating the process of cheese ripening with the aid of
concentrated food emulsions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; piashch.tekh.
no.1:50-55 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni G.V.Plekhanova,
kafedra tovarovedeniya prodrovol'stvennykh tovarov.
(Cheese)

KOZIN, N.I.; RODIONOVA, I.F.

Simplified method of cheese manufacture with the use of artificial food emulsions. Izv.vys.uchet.zav.; pishch.tekh. 2:61-65 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova,
kafedra tovarovedeniya prodrovol'stvennykh tovarov.
(Cheese)

TROITSKIY, G.V.; RODIONOV I.I.

Further improvements of the apparatus for electrophoresis
of proteins. Biokhimiia, 20 no.4:431-437 J1-Ag '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

I. Kafedra biokhimii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta im.
I.V.Stalina, Simferopol'.
(CATAPHORESIS, apparatus and instruments,
improvements)

Rodionova, I.I.
RODIONOVA, I.I.

Recurrent multiple pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 32 no. 6:76 N-D 156.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Opochetskoy reyonnoy bol'nitsy.
(BIRTH, MULTIPLE)

STEPACHENOK-RUDNIK, G.I.; SHIPITSYNA, G.K.; RODIONOVA, I.V.

Comparative examination of the chemical structure of Myco-
bacteria tuberculosis with various virulence. Zhur. mikro-
biol., epid. i immun. 40 no.1:44-48'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

SHIPITSINA, G.K.; SAVEL'YEVA, R.A.; RODIONOVA, I.V.; KOLYADITSKAYA, L.S.

Further study of the specific substances of the tularemia
microbe provoking a rapid allergic reaction. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 52 no.9:83-88 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - kand.biolog.nauk
V.A. Blagoveshchenskiy) i laboratorii tulyaremii (zaveduyushchiy
-- prof. N.G. Olsuf'yev) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS)
(ALLERGY)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; RODIONOVA, I.V.

Enzyme activity of water soluble proteins of the wheat germ. Biokhim.
zerna no.5:108-120 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakultet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.
(Enzymes) (Proteins) (Wheat germ)

RODIONOVA, K.

"Theoretical problems in petroleum geology." Reviewed by
K. Rodionova. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.4:56-61 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Petroleum geology)

RODIONOVA, K. F.

"On the Transformation of Fatty Substances by the Microbes of Petroleum and Deep-Water Silts of the Black Sea," Arkiv IGI, No. 70, 1939.

U-1731, 6 Mar 52

RODIONOVA, K.F.

Transformation of organic substances under the influence of microbes of sea
muds and petroleum in connection with the problem of petroleum formation.
Pamyati Akad. I.M.Gubkina '51, 287-304. (MLRA 4:12)
(CA 47 no.22:12151 '53)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; STAROVYTOVA, A.F.; KAPERSKAYA, N.V.

Geochemistry of pre-Devonian deposits in the central section of
the Russian Platform. Tsvudy VNII no.4:65-100 '54. (MLRA 9:1)
(Russian Platform--Geochemistry)

Rodionova, K.F.

PODOL'SKAYA, Ye.V.; RODIONOWA, K.F.

Forms of sulfur and iron found in pre-Devonian deposits in the
central section of the Russian Platform. Trudy VII no.4:101-116
(MIRA 9:1)
'54.
(Russian Platform--Sulfur) (Russian Platform--Iron ores)

Rodionova, K. F.

Geochimistry of organic compounds, I. The relation of the distributions of bitumens to the petrographic types of sedimentary rock. N. M. Strakhov and K. P. Rodionova. *Bull. Moskov. Obruchestva Ispytatel' Prirody, Otdel. geol.* 29, No. 2, 3-20 (1951). — A report of studies of bitumens in Devonian deposits of the eastern Russian platform and in contemporary sediments. It was demonstrated that the compn. of the bitumens occurred in a regular connection with the petrographic compn. of the surrounding rock. This relation is detd., on the one hand, by the different compns. of the original org. masses and, on the other hand, by the different conditions of diagenesis in the different facies of the sediments. Tables of chem. analytical data and graphs illustrate these conclusions. G. S. M.

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RODIONOVA, K.F.; STAROVOTTOVA, A.F.; KIRIYENKOVA, N.V.

Geochemistry of Maykop, Khadum, and foraminiferal sediments in
Stavropol Territory. Trudy VNII no.14:118-146 '53. (NIRA 12:7)
(Stavropol Territory--Sediments (Geology))

RODIONOVA, K.F.

STRAKHOV, N.M.; RODIONOVA, K.F.

Geochemistry of organic matter: 2. Characteristics of bitumens of
Devonian strata in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. geol. 29 no. 6:3-25 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Bitumen)

~~Strukhov~~ Rodionova K.F.

b

Geochemistry of oil-bearing deposits (Lower Franciscan rocks of Second Baku). N. M. Strukhov, K. F. Rodionova and E. S. Zalmanzon. *Trudy Inst. geol. Nauk Akad. Nauk SSSR*, K. No. 155, Geol. Ser. No. 66, 3-116 (1955).—
A review based on 52 references. Gladys S. Macy

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RODIONOVA, K.F.; PODOL'SKAYA, Ye.V.

Occurrence of various forms of sulfur and iron in Devonian deposits
of the central region of the Russian Platform as evidence of geochemical
formations. Trudy VNII no.9:139-164 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

RODIONOVA, K.F., PODOL'SKAYA, Ye.V., VOLODCHENKOVA, A.I.

Geochemistry of terrigenous Devonian deposits in the southeastern
Tatar A.S.S.R. Trudy VNII no.9:164-204 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Geochemistry)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; KANAKINA, M.A.

Study of dispersed organic matter and of lower Carboniferous coal
deposits in the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.2:287-290
Ja '57. (Mlra 10:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком N. M. Strakhovym.
(Russian platform--Petroleum geology) (Hydrocarbons)

RADIONOVA, K. F.

The geochemical characteristic of the terrigenous Devonian strata of the SW part of Bashkiria. K. F. Radionova, A. F. Starovoltova, and K. M. Makarochkina. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Neftgaz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst.* 1957, No. 11, 271-309. Oxidation-reduction conditions during the sedimentation and the following diagenesis; detn. of the distribution of the org. material and the changes of its compn. with the purpose of finding in it secondary bitumens are studied. Numerous analyses of elementary, sulfate, and composite sulfur, ferrous, ferric, and composite iron, and org. material, and diagrams based on these analyses are given.

A. Volborth

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RODIONOV, K.P.

RODIONOVA, K.P.; STAROVOYTOVA, A.F.

Study of humic acids in the Maykop deposits of central Ciscaucasia.
(MLRA 10:11)
VIII no.11:310-320 '57.
(Caucasus, Northern--Humic acid)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; KIRIYENKOVA, N.V.; MAKAROCHKINA, K.M.; KOTOSHEVA, Z.S.

Characteristics of the organic matter in the Devonian producing formation penetrated by the 44 well in the Shkapovo field; geochemical studies of mute formations. Trudy VNII no.20:125-161 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Shkapovo region (Bashkiria)--Organic matter))

RODIONOVA, K.E.; KOCHALOVA, Ye.M.; VOLODCHENKOVA, A.I.

Iron and certain carbonate minerals in the Devonian producing formation as an indicator of its depositional conditions. Trudy VNII no.20:162-185 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Shkapovo region (Bashkiria)--Geochemical prospecting))

RODIONOVA, K.F.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; GERASIMOVICH, L.N.

Characteristics of a fixed bitumen in the Devonian sediments
of the Volga-Ural region. Sov. geol. 7 no.8;108-132 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

RUFENAKHVA, R.F.; KORCHAGINA, Yu.I.; KARPOV, P.A.; GORENBEYN, I.A.; PENTINA, T.Ya.

Geochemical characteristics of Upper Devonian sediments in some areas of Volgograd Province. Trudy VNIGMI no.33:72-116 '62.
(MIRA 18:12)

RODIONOV A, K.F.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; NADEL'SHTEYN, I.V.

Characteristics of saturated hydrocarbons from the oils of
some crude petroleums and disseminated bitumens. Trudy
VNIGNI no.33:181-211 '62.

(MIRA 18:12)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; KANAKINA, M.A.

Studying the chemical composition of the tars of disseminated
organic matter. Trudy VNIGNI no.33:211-234 '62.
(MIRA 18:12)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; CHETVERIKOVA, O.P.

Studying the residual organic matter of sedimentary rocks.
Trudy VNIGNI no.33:263-270 '62.

(MIRA 18:12)

VEDER, V.V.; DIKEMBEYU, G.Kh.; YEDEMEJKO, M.A.; ZHABREV, D.V.;
MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SEMENNEVA, M.A.; VEZHNTIYEVA, V.L.;
RODIONOVA, K.F.

Developing the theories of I.M. Gubkin concerning the
origin of oil and the formation of oil fields. Trudy
VNIIGNI no.40:5-29 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; KORCHAGINA, Yu.I.; PENTINA, T.Yu.

Some data on oil producing rocks in the Volga-Ural region.
Sov. geol. 7 no.1:123-129 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

RORIONOVA, K. F.

"Geochemical characteristics of organic matter and possible source rocks
in the Volga-URal oil- and gas areas."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec 64.

RODIONOVA, K.F.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.

Microdetermination of the specific weight of bituminous substances
of sedimentary rocks. Trudy VNIGNI no.27:196-200 '60.

(MIRA 17:3)

RODIONOVA, K.F.

Methods of studying bituminous substances. Trudy VNIGNI no.27:
181-195 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; KOROLEV, Yu.M.

Studying the composition of asphalteness in disseminated bituminous matter. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.8:15-20 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy. neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

RODIONOVA, K. F.; KORCHAGINA, Yu. I.; IL'INSKAYA, V. V.

Composition of naphthalene-aromatic fractions of oily scattered
bituminous substances and some crude oils. Geol. nefti i gaza 7
no.1:33-40 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanyy institut.

(Volga-Ural region--Bitumen--Analysis)
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum--Analysis)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; CHETVERIKOVA, A.P.

Studying the composition of residual organic matter in
Paleozoic sedimentary rocks in the middle Volga Valley. Geo-
khimiia no.10:899-903 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geological
Oil-Prospecting.

{Volga Valley--Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Volga Valley--Organic matter)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; NADEL'SHTEYN, I.V.

Comparative studies of methane-naphthene hydrocarbons from crude
oils and disseminated bitumen substances. Geol.nefti i gaza 6
no.8:52-56 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut, Moskva.
(Hydrocarbons)

RGDIONOVA, K.F.

Some problems relative to methods of geochemical studies of rocks as exemplified by the studies of the terrigenous Devonian in the Romashkino and Shkapovo fields. Trudy VNIGNI no.28:96-113 :60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Volga Valley--Rocks, Sedimentary) (Geochemical prospecting)

RODIONOVA, K.F.; STAROVYTOVA, A.F.; KIRIYENKOVA, N.V.; MAKAROCHKINA, K.M.;
PrinimaiH uchastiye: KOTOSHEVA, Z.S.; MOCHALOVA, Ye.M.

Characteristics of the organic substance in Jivet sediments of the
Pavlovskaya, Tashliyar, and Aktash areas in the Romashkino field.
Trudy VNII no.23:161-204 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Romashkino region--Sediments (Geology))
(Organic matter)

RODIONOVA, K.F.

Importance of facies conditions in oil formation. Trudy VNIGNI
no.17:18-30 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Petroleum)

RODIONOVA, K. F.

Distribution of different forms of sulfur and iron in Devonian rocks of the central part of the Russian platform as an indicator of geochemical conditions during the sedimentation. K. P. Rodionova and E. V. Podol'skaya. *Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Neftgaz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst.* 1956, No. 9, 139-64.—Numerous chem. analyses of composite, sulfate, pyritic, and elementary S, ferrous, ferric, and pyritic Fe in different sedimentary Devonian deposits of the Central Russian platform are made. Diagrams illustrating oxidation-reduction conditions during the sedimentation are presented. Weakly reducing conditions prevailed, particularly in the Serpukhov and Tula areas. Not only the amt. of pyrite and ferrous iron but also the amt. of elementary S is an indicator of the degree of reducing conditions. 30 references.

A. Vollorth

Rodionova, K. F.

The geochemistry of the ferrigenous Devonian deposits of southwestern Tataria. K. P. Rodionova, B. V. Podol'skaya, and A. I. Volodchenkova. Trudy Vsesoyus. Neftegas. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. 1956, No. 9, 164-204. Numerous chem. analyses of org. material, S, Fe, V, Ni, and 2% HCl leaches from the rocks of the area, and diagrams based on these results are presented. The salinity of the Devonian Kynovsk and Zhivetsk seas was close to normal. Weak reducing conditions prevailed. The increase in pyritic Fe in some beds containing secondary bitumen is attributed to anaerobic processes. 68 references.

A. Volborth

RODIONOVA, K.F.; MOCHALOVA, Ye.M.

Base exchange in clay rocks of the Devonian producing formation
in Bashkiria and the Tatar A.S.S.R. as a possible indicator of
the salinity of Devonian basins. Trudy VNII no.23:114-142 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Volga-Ural region--Clay)
(Volga-Ural region--Water, Underground)
(Salinity)

YEFENDI-ZADE, M.M.; MELIKOVA, Ye.N.; RODIONOVA, K.P.

Citrataxi-like organisms in the group of enteric bacteria in the human organism and their sanitary-indicative significance. Gig. sanit., Moskva no.12:17~20 Dec 1952 (CLML 23:4)

1. Of Azerbaydzhhan Medical Institute and of the Central Scientific Control Institute imeni Tarasevich.

RODIONOVA, K.S.; SHTERENBERG, L.Ye.; GRIBKOVA, N.G.

Luminescent properties of different coal varieties. Dokl. AN SSSR
111 no.6:1290-1292 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Coal--Analysis) (Luminescence)

Rodivilova, L.

"Methylolepolyamide Adhesives," by Engr L. Rodivilova, Prav-
shlenno-Ekonomiceskaya Gazeta, No 18, 10 Feb 57

"Heat-resistant and abrasion-resistant polyamide resins which have a low coefficient of friction and a high impact strength constitute a good material for construction. One may manufacture from them bushings for bearings, gears, valves, medical instruments, and many parts used in electrical insulation.

"However, polyamide resins cannot be used as adhesives, because they do not adhere to metals, glass, silicates, plastics, and other materials.

"By treating polyamide resins with formaldehyde, methylolepolyamide adhesives were obtained at the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics. These resins are being produced by the industry. They are suitable for cementing leather, rubber, aluminum, aluminum alloys, porcelain, textolite, getinaks [hetinax=phenolformaldehyde resin laminated with paper], and polystyrene foam.

5441305

RODIVLOVA, L.

"Films derived from methylolpolyamide solutions have a high elasticity and a superior tensile strength amounting to 250-300 kg per sq cm.

"Layers of methylolpolyamide adhesive are resistant to gasoline, kerosene, and concentrated alkalis. On heat treatment, the strength of the layer increases by a factor of 2-2.5. The methylolpolyamide joint does not deteriorate even at a temperature of +150°.

"Methylolpolyamide adhesives have been successfully used in the polygraphic, aviation, shoe and footwear, and bread-baking industries. The strength of the most inferior grades of paper impregnated with this adhesive is increased by a factor of 50. By using adhesives of this type, one can bind books without applying seams.

"Methylolpolyamide adhesives, which are elastic, strong, and heat-resistant, will be used extensively in diverse branches of the industry."

SUM-1305

KNYAZEVA, T.S.; KORSHAK, V.V.; AKUTIN, M.S.; KULEVA, M.M.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.;
RODIVILOVA, L.A.; NEDOPEKINA, T.P.; VALETSKIY, P.M.; MOROZOVA, S.A.;
SALAZKIN, S.N.

Possibility of using various polyarylates as insulating film
materials. Plast. massy no.12:37-40 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Acids, Organic) (Polymers) (Insulating materials)

•RODIONOVA, L.A.

Feeding of bladderwort (Utricularia sp.) on animal organisms.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:131-134 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana Yestestvenno-nauchnym institutom pri Permskom gosudarstvennom universitete.
(Bladderwort)

GRIGOR'YEVA, N.Ye.; RODIONOVA, L.A.; SHCHERBAKOVA, L.I.; TYUPA, D.P.

Certain transformations of glutaconaldehyde dianils. Zhur.
ob.khim. 32 no.2:493-501 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Glutaconaldehyde)

SOMINSKAYA, Nina Isaakovna; TIMOFEYeva, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotr., red.; PODIONOVA, L.G., red.; POLUKAROVA, Ye.K.,
tekhn. red.

[What to do if a child eats poorly] Kak byt', esli rebenok
plokhoy est. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR,
1962. 30 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(CHILDREN—NUTRITION)

PAVLOV, A.N., otv. za vypusk; VOLODICHIEVA, V.N.; IVANOVA, A.I.; KULAKOV, I.N.; LYAMINA, T.N.; MIT'KINA, L.I.; POZDNYAKOVA, N.P.; RODIONOVA, L.I.; ROMANOVA, N.M.; SOFIYEV, E.S.; CHICHKINA, A.A.; TRESORUKOVA, Z.G.; BOGATYREV, P.P.; BROVKINA, A.I.; IVANOVA, L.D.; IVASHKIN, G.A.; KAMNEV, N.I.; LYSANOVA, L.A.; OZHEREL'YEVA, Z.I.; PAVLOVA, T.I.; TYUTYUNOVA, N.I.; UMINITSYNA, A.P.; ZHIVILIN, N.N.; ALESHICHEV, M.P.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; YEREMIN, F.S.; KRAVCHENKO, Ye.P.; LOVACHEVA, M.V.; NIKOL'SKAYA, V.S.; MAKHOV, G.I.; SKEGINA, A.V.; TAREYEV, A.V.; KHOLINA, A.V.; BRYANSKIY, A.M.; BURMISTROVA, V.D.; GRIGOR'YEVA, A.M.; LUTSENKO, A.I.; OREKHOVA, Z.V.; TEPLINSKAYA, N.V.; FEOKTISTOVA, V.I.; BUTORIN, I.M.; BOCHKAREVA, L.D.; BURENINA, V.A.; VETUSHKO, A.M.; VIKHLYAYEV, A.A.; SOROKIN, B.S.; TSYBENKO, L.T.; KHLIEBNIKOV, V.N.; DUMNOV, D.I.; STEPANOVA, V.A.; MANYAKIN, V.I., red.; VAKHATOV, A.M.; MAKAROVA, O.K., red.izd-va; PIATAKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Soviet agriculture; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khozaiastvo SSSR; statisticheskii sbornik. Moskva, 1960. 665 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Tsentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Upravleniye statistiki sel'skogo khozyaystva Tsentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR (for all except Makarova, Pyatakova).

(Agriculture--Statistics)

RODIONOVA, L. F., PAVLOVA, Z. K. and GURFEYN, L. N.

"Comparative Hygienic Characteristics of Certain Aliphatic Amines
as a Result of the Establishment of Norms for Releasing Runoff Water into Reservoirs,"
a paper presented at the Scientific Conference of the Leningrad Sanitation Institute,
8-10 May 1956.

U-3,054,017

GOPIUS, A.Ye. [deceased]; RODIONOVA, L.L.; ZUYEV, S.S.

Investigating the corrosion resistance of welded brass pipe.
Trudy Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.24:258-263 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

Rodionova, L.M.

U S S R .

The synthesis of pentane-1-C¹⁴ and pentane-3-C¹⁴. A. P. Lukovnikov, M. B. Neiman, A. A. Il'ya, I. M. Rodionova, I. S. Samokhina, and N. V. Ulyanovik. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 88, 297-300 (1953). Tagged pentanes were prep'd. from C¹⁴O₂ according to the following schemes: BuMgBr + C¹⁴O₂ → BuC¹⁴O₂MgBr → BuC¹⁴O₂H → BuC¹⁴O₂Et (+ H₂/Cu-Cr at 140 atm. and 280°) → BuC¹⁴H₃. EtMgI + C¹⁴O₂ → EtC¹⁴O₂MgI → EtC¹⁴O₂H (I); II + Ba(OH)₂ → (EtC¹⁴O₂)₂Ba (II); II (at 300°) gives Et₂C¹⁴O (III); III (+ H₂/Cu-Cr at 120 atm. and 850°) → Et₂C¹⁴H₃. The best yields (95-7%) were obtained in the reaction of CO₂ with the RMgX at low temps. and with a 0.5N soln. of the RMgX. Pentane-1-C¹⁴ was obtained with an over-all yield of 85% and pentane-3-C¹⁴ with an over-all yield of 82%. J. Rotvar Leach

RODIONOVA, L.M.

Intercrystalline films in single crystals of alkali halide salts and some of their properties. I. M. Shamovskii and L. M. Rodionova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 92, 930-12 (1953) [Engl. translation issued as U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. NSF-tr-221(1954)].—Impurities in alkali halide crystals grown from the melt may be incorporated in the form of a solid soln. or as a ppt. in the form of thin plates on grain boundary surfaces. The impurity distribution depends on the phase diagram for a given system and also on the physicochem. characteristics of the grain boundary. It is detd. by the equality of its activity in the solid soln. and in the adsorbed layer. Impurities which dissolve well in the starting salt have the lowest activity. Mixts. forming solid solns. of limited compn. lead to film

formation in grain boundaries with only traces of impurities. Kinetic conditions of crystal growth influence the character and distribution of impurities. The presence of films can be established by means of additive coloration. Electrons introduced from a cathode into crystals contg. heavy metal impurities lead to mixed coloration. F-centers are formed with the subsequent transfer of electrons to the deep-lying heavy metal traps. Reversal of the current results in the removal of F-centers only. Samples more heavily doped with impurity yield decreasing concns. of F-centers until a state is attained such that no F-centers can be formed even with potential gradients up to dielec. breakdown voltages. The min. impurity concn. for this to occur depends on the form of the phase diagram of the melt. Crystals may be additively colored slowly in alkali metal vapors. F-centers do not form. Coloration is not influenced by elec. fields. It is concluded that the new color centers result from the localization of electrons in activator sites lying in grain boundaries. This conclusion is reached from: (1) The limiting concn. of activator forming new centers is much lower than its total concn. in the sample. (2) Since electrons cannot be introduced into the conduction band, they are available neither for the formation of neutral activator atoms at lattice sites nor for localization in anion vacancies. Atoms of the alkali metal cannot diffuse within the lattice; thus, such migration is possible only in grain boundaries. (3) The impossibility of acceleration of the process of additive coloration by an applied elec. field is evidence that coloring takes place by migration of neutral atoms along grain boundaries followed by reactions of the sort: $\text{AgCl} + \text{K} = \text{KCl} + \text{Ag}$; $\Delta H = -73.9$ kcal. Further substantiating data are presented. Harry Letaw, Jr.

Rodionova, L. M.

USSR/Physics - X-ray analysis

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 13/40

Authors : Shamovskiy, L. M.; Rodionova, L. M.; Sidorenko, G. A.; and Zhvanko, Yu. N.

Title : X-ray investigation of monocrystal phosphori, NaCl & KCl, activated with silver chloride

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 235-238, Nov 11, 1954

Abstract : Experiments were performed for the purpose of studying the nature of monocrystalline phosphori [NaCl, KCl, NaCl(Ag⁺) and KCl(Ag⁺)]. The experiments were conducted with the help of a special X-ray apparatus. Laue-grams were obtained and studied. The results and conclusions are presented. Eight references; 2-USSR (1923-1954). Illustrations.

Institution : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Raw Materials

Presented by: Academician N. V. Belov, June 24, 1954

RODIONOVA, L. M.

USSR/ Physics - Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 11/40

Authors : Shamovskiy, L. M., and Rodionova, L. M.

Title : Micro-heterogeneous structure of phosphori,
KCl (Ag^+) and NaCl (Ag^+)

Periodical : Dok. AN SSR 99/3, 381-384, Nov 21, 1954

Abstract : Experiments with crystallic phosphori are described. The method of additive coloring was used for conducting the experiments which were intended to determine the properties of the activators. The experiments showed that ions of an activator react either with electrons (when the coloring takes place in vapors of alkali metals) or with "holes" (when the coloring takes place in a halide's gas (atmosphere)). Sixteen references: 5-USSR 11-Foreign (1930-1953). Illustrations; graph.

Institution : All-Union Institute of Mineral Raw Material

Presented by : Academician N. V. Belov, June 24, 1954

RODIONOVA, L. M.

ZNAMENSKIY, Ye.B.; RODIONOVA, L.M.; KAKHANA, M.M.

Distribution of niobium and tantalum in granites [with summary
in English]. Geokimia no.3:222-225 '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Niobium) (Tantalum) (Granite)

Rodionova, L. M.

48-1-1/20

AUTHORS: Shamovskiy, L. N., Rodionova, L. M., Glushkova, A. S.

TITLE: A Method for the Growing of Alkali-Halide-Phosphors for Scintillation Counters (Metodika vyrashchivaniya shchelochno-galoidnykh fosforov dlya stsintillyatsionnykh schetchikov).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 1,
pp. 3 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method worked out here for the growing of monocrystals is based on a modified method by Stokbarger. Crystallization is carried out from the melt in soldered cylindrical amples of quartz-glass. In this variant the difficulty connected with the dosing of the activator no longer exists. At the same time, a complete isolation of the salt from atmospheric humidity is attained, and thus the possibility of a chemical decomposition is excluded. The velocity with which the monocrystal is grown is given by the displacement of the ampule against the furnace. The furnace is an echelon furnace and is divided into two sections by a ring wall. At the tip of the ampule-cone an inoculation forms which, in the further process, imparts the orientation to the entire crystal. It is necessary that in the crystallization zone, at the level of the ring wall or somewhat higher, the temperature distribution

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48-1-1/20

A Method for the Growing of Alkali-Halide-Phosphors for Scintillation Counters

in the cross section has the shape of a paraboloid of revolution with the tip in the center of the ring wall. Under these conditions the crystallization begins from a uniform center at the axis of the quartz ampule and all admixtures not taken up by the crystal are displaced upwards to the melt and to the walls of the vessel. The constancy of the temperature in the furnace is attained by a controlling potentiometer by means of the connection of a series resistance. A platinum-platinum rhodium-thermocouple serves as transmitter for the potentiometer. The isotherm of the growth in the crystal must be unchanged during the entire process of growing. In the second chapter the activator-distribution in the crystal phosphor is investigated. The concentration of the additions in the various parts of the monocrystal does not remain constant in all those cases in which in the growing of the crystal from the melt the compositions of the solid and the liquid phase with regard to the equilibrium conditions are not in agreement. Most frequently the distribution coefficient of the introduced and the accidental admixtures between these two phases is smaller than one. Additional factors are impressed upon the equilibrium character of the distribution of additions. These factors are dependent on the crystallization velocity and on the diffusion coefficient of the additions in the melt. It is shown that the amplitude of

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48-1-1/20

A Method for the Growing of Alkali-Halide-Phosphors for Scintillation Counters

the scintillation impulses of the given monochromatic γ -radiation changes with the increase in the activator-concentration in the crystal phosphor. The third chapter deals with the selection of the activator and its dosing. It is shown that the less soluble compounds, in the case of an equal molar concentration in phosphors, form a hundred times higher concentration of the centers of the additional absorption and luminescence in one unit of volume. It is shown that only part of the introduced thallium-additions play the part of an activator in the phosphors. When sufficiently pure salts are used, quite transparent monocrystals can be obtained with a Tl_2O -activator and the process of growing becomes considerably simpler. The last chapter treats the annealing of the crystal phosphors. As the alkali-halide-crystals possess a low thermal conductivity, deformation-forces causing a mosaic structure form during a too rapid cooling. The annealing liquidates this mosaic structure. The monocrystals must withstand a high temperature and must then be slowly cooled. It is shown that at high temperatures, even though the diffusion coefficient of the additions in the crystal lattice becomes higher, the heat-

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A Method for the Growing of Alkali-Malide-Phosphors for Scintillation Counters

-treatment nevertheless, as the test show, does not lead to a compensation in the composition of the crystal phosphor. In the author's opinion, the most important cause of the decrease in the light-response of the luminescence in polyhedral crystals is the following: the luminescence of the crystal phosphors is the result of a recombination of the electrons with the holes at the contact-surfaces formed by the activator. The luminescence depends on that part of the electrons and holes that reach these surfaces in their motion from the place where they form. A recombination of these contact-surfaces, however, is realized at ordinary temperatures without a radiation. But other inner surfaces not connected with the activator may also occur in the crystal. These are effective traps for the electrons and holes and diminish the emission of light in the scintillation. Good annealing improves the structure of the crystals. There are 8 figures, and 6 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

Card 4/5

48-1-1/20

A Method for the Growing of Alkali-Halide-Phosphors for Scintillation Counters

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute for Mineral Raw Materials
(vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo sryza)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Crystals
2. Single crystals-Growth

Card 5/5

3

L 48994-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Peb DIAAP/IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014016

UR/0089/65/018/003/0246/0250 26
8

AUTHOR: Baranov, V. I.; Pavlotskaya, F. I.; Fedoseyev, G. A.; Tyuryukanova, E. B.;
Rodionova, L. M.; Babicheva, Ye. V.; Zatsepina, L. N.; Vostokova, T. A.

TITLE: Distribution of Sr⁹⁰ over the ground layer in Soviet Union from 1959-1960

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 246-250

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, isotope, soil, soil property

ABSTRACT: Data are given on the distribution of Sr⁹⁰ in the Soviet Union during 1959-60. Observations indicated the tendency of Sr⁹⁰ to latitudinal distribution with maximum concentration at 50 to 30° latitude. The mean content of Sr⁹⁰ in the upper layer of the soil (5 and 15 cm in depth) was 14.1 and 17.8 μC/km³ respectively. The amount of Sr⁹⁰ in the soil did not increase during 1960. The migration of Sr⁹⁰ in soil layer depends mainly on the terrain and geochemical conditions. Orig. art. has 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 014

NA

Card 1/1 MB

TYURYUKANOVA, E.B.; PAVLOTSKAYA, F.I.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N.; ZATSEPINA, L.N.;
BABICHEVA, Ye.V.; POLONOVA, L.M.

Migration and distribution of strontium-90 and cerium-144 in the
soils of Moscow Province. Pochvovedenie no.10:66-73 O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut biokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo.

FARAMAZYAN, Michik Artashesovich; SAMYKIN, S., red.; RODIONOVA, L.,
mlad. red.; NOGINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economy of present-day Canada] Ekonomika sovremennoi Kanady.
Moskva, Sotskgiz, 1963. 222 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Canada--Economic conditions)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KAKHANA, M.M.; RODIONOVA, L.M.

Niobium and tantalum ratio in agpaitic rocks of the Lovozero alkaline massif. Geokhimiia no.5:417-419 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry,
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow.
(Lovozero region--Feldspar) (Niobium) (Tantalum)

SOV/76-52-9-39/46

AUTHORS:
Shamovskiy, L. M., Rodionova, I. N., Pisarenko, G. A.,
Zhvainko, Yu. N.

TYPE:

On the Polyhedral Substructure of the Single-Crystals of Alkali-Halide Phosphorus (K voprosu o polygoretskoy substrukture monokristallov shoneiocnno-gaioidnykh fosforov)

PUBLICATION:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii. 1958, Vol 32, Nr 9, pp 2205-2207
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Monocrystals of alkali-halide phosphorus are prepared by growing them in a solution to which an activator has been added. They have a polyhedron substructure. This results from the two-fold behavior of the activator: one part enters as a solid solution while the other part, usually smaller, forms inner contact surfaces. The substructure shows itself by a cleavage in the interference spots of the Laue exposures, especially after careful annealing. This effect cannot be confused with the doubling of the diffraction patterns which arise through the light penetration of thicker plates. From the publication of the authors (Ref 3) 8 Laue pictures are reproduced. The present article criticizes V. F. Pisarenko (Ref 12), who

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SOV/76-52-9-59/46

On the Polyhedral Substructure of the Single-Crystals of Alkali-Halide Phosphorus
checked part of the papers of the authors. He did not distinguish between cleavage and doubling in the interference spots. Two printing errors in the earlier paper (Ref 3) are corrected here. There are 8 figures and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

VASILOV, S.I.; NECHAYEV, V.V.; RODIONOVA, L.N.

Determining bacterial concentration by the fluorescent method.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun 28 no.2:59-63 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry fiziki i mikrobiologii Chitinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(BACTERIA, determ.

concentration determ. by luminescent method)

(LUMINESCENCE

luminescent method in determ. of bact. concentration)

RADIOMOVA L.N.

VASILOV, S.I.; RASSUDOV, S.M.; RADIONOVA, L.N.

Quantitative determination of intensity of luminescence in suspensions
of various bacteria using objective method. Report No.2. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.4:11-14 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedr fiziki i mikrobiologii Chitinskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(BACTERIA,
luminescence, determ. (Rus)

(LUMINESCENCE,
of bact., determ. (Rus)

RADIACENKA, T-1

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4853

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut.

Radiokhimicheskiy analiz produktov deleniya; sbornik statey
(Radiochemical Analysis of Fission Products; Collection of
Articles) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960.
134 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Radiyevyy institut imeni
V. G. Khlopina.

Ed.: Yu. M. Tolmachev, Prof., Doctor of Chemical Sciences

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons con-
cerned with the radiochemical analysis of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The series of studies contained in this collection were
carried out at the Radiyevyy institut imeni V. G. Khlopina AN
SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin AS USSR). They are

-Card 1/6-

Radiochemical Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4853

concerned with the determination of fission yields during the splitting of U²³⁵, U²³⁸, and Pu²³⁹ into 14-Mev neutrons and fission neutrons. Individual studies deal with radiochemical methods of separation and purification of the following fission products: Sr⁸⁹, Sr⁹⁰, Zr⁹⁵, Zr⁹⁷, Mo⁹⁹, Mo¹⁰¹, Mo¹⁰², Ru¹⁰³, Ru¹⁰⁶, Pd¹¹², Ag¹¹¹, Cd¹¹⁵, Sb¹²⁵, Te¹³², I¹³², Ba¹³⁹, Ba¹⁴⁰, and La¹⁴⁰ as well as of the following isotopes: Ca⁴⁵, Co⁵⁵, As⁷⁴, Au¹⁹⁶, Au¹⁹⁸, Tl²⁰², Tl²⁰⁴, Po²¹⁰, and U²³⁷. The separation and quantitative determination of most isotopes were based on the isotope dilution method. The chemical operations for each of the isotopes were carried out at time intervals that depended on the radioactive transformation of the isotopes. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

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Tolmachev, Yu. M. On the Radiochemical Method for the
Determination of Fission Yields

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Radiochemical Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4853

Tolmachev, Yu. M. On the Arrangement of Chemical Operations
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Venediktova, R. V., L. P. Rodionova, and Yu. M. Tolmachev.
Method for the Determination of Mo⁹⁹ 28

Moskal'kova, E. A., and N. B. Platunova. Determination of
Short-Lived Molybdenum Isotopes 35

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